

gives a portion of Solsky's third part, which was not published at the time of that author's death.

The tables on Hymenoptera and Lepidoptera are particularly full, and to each species is added its distribution in other countries and its vertical distribution in Turkestan. M. Alpheraky, of Taganrog, has furnished Dr. Lansdell with a list of 377 species of Lepidoptera he captured in the Kuldja valley, giving the altitude at which each species was taken and the month of capture. The remaining lists contain Neuroptera, Orthoptera, and Vermes.

It should be added that these lists respectively have been revised for the most part by their authors, or, rather, those of them who are living; and Madame Fedchenko, who edited so many of her husband's works after his lamented death, has also revised the tables in their English dress.

A separate appendix is devoted to the flora of Russian Turkestan, and comprises 1234 plants; whilst a third consists of a most valuable bibliography of 700 publications on that region in English, French, German, Russian, and other languages.

Dr. Lansdell has been too successful a traveller to resist long the temptation of invading other regions of the east. We understand that the last sheet of his work had hardly been passed through the press when he started again for Asia Minor; and we have no doubt that this new journey will contribute not only to our information, but also to our collections.

*Our Insect Enemies.* By THEODORE WOOD. Small 8vo. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1885.

MR. WOOD has followed up his little book on 'Our Insect Allies,' which we noticed just a year ago, with a similar volume on injurious insects. The view of the real nature of the relations of insects, whether injurious or beneficial, to man, which we indicated as the guiding principle of the author in discussing these matters, is still further developed in his present work, in which he describes the structure and natural history of a select few of those insects whose existence acquires prominence by the mischief they cause to us. The little histories are told in a pleasant style, and in his two books the author has certainly furnished an excellent popular contribution to entomological literature, and one which may serve as a valuable guide in the first steps to a knowledge of the economy of the insect world. The principal mistake he has fallen into is his devoting nearly a quarter of his present volume to the natural history of the Aphides, a subject which, although most interesting to the entomologist, can hardly have its full importance realized by the beginner, while its occupying so much space has evidently led to some other sections of the work being somewhat starved. The volume is illustrated with a good many woodcuts, mostly of pretty good quality.